

drowned in 1861 when fording the Rangitata River before he published any important paper on the island flora. Then follow David Monro, physician, sheep rancher, magistrate, who was knighted by Queen Victoria; W. T. L. Travers, Lieutenant, barrister, and his son Henry, both field collectors; the geologist Julius von Haast, who named the Franz Josef Glacier and for whom Hooker named the cushion composite genus *Haastia* of the "Southern Alps." James Hector, geologist in both Canada and New Zealand, and director of the New Zealand Institute, falls in this period. Better known to us is the forester Thomas Kirk, author of the *Forest Flora of New Zealand*, lecturer at Wellington College and the principal writer on forestry in the islands. Foremost of New Zealand botanists for field exploration and for the extent of his writings is Leonard Cockayne. Finally there is the museum curator, founder of a field naturalists' club, and author of the comprehensive *Manual of the New Zealand Flora* (ed. 2, 1925), T. F. Cheeseman. These essentially contemporary figures are more fully characterized from family sources.

The book is without any documentation but is indexed; in fact the index reads like Lloyd's register of British ships: *Acheron*, *Alligator*, *Asiatic*, *Aurora*, *Bangalore*, *Beagle*, *Bengal Merchant*, *Betsy*, *Bounty*, *Buffalo*, *Chatham*, *Clio*, *County of Carnarvon*, *Cuba*, *Discovery*, on to *Terror*, *Tory*, and *Virago!* Scented names they are full blown down the winds of history.—JOSEPH EWAN, TULANE UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS.

WOLFFIA COLUMBIANA IN METHUEN, MASSACHUSETTS.—While botanizing along the Merrimack River in Methuen on November 4, 1951, the pool at the mouth of Sawyer Brook was found to be covered by a mixture of *Lemna minor* L. and *Wolffia columbiana* Karst. *Wolffia* was not found at the mouth of Griffin Brook, a short distance upstream, or at the mouth of Bartlett Brook, a short distance downstream, although conditions were similar. Additional specimens were collected by Mr. Bean on November 11. Specimens will be deposited in the herbaria of the New England Botanical Club, Boston University, and the Peabody Museum of Salem.

Wolffia columbiana seems to be either a rare plant or a rarely collected species in New England. R. J. Eaton¹ mentions Lake Champlain; three localities in Connecticut; and two in Massachusetts, a collection made in Holyoke by W. E. Manning in 1933 and one made by Eaton in Concord in 1938. The Flora of Connecticut lists five additional localities in that state. Our station is the third record for Massachusetts, the first record for Essex County, and this note possibly sets a record for promptness of publication.—STUART K. HARRIS AND RALPH C. BEAN.

¹ Eaton, R. J. 1939. *Wolffia columbiana* in Concord, Massachusetts. RHODORA 41: 42, 43.

Volume 53, no. 634, including pages 229-248, was issued 22 October 1951.